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Genoua, April 4.

THIS Morning sailed from hence the *George* Ketch for *Legborne*; and in few days will likewise depart the *Alexander* Merchant for *Alicant*; and the *Rainbow* for *Lisbon*. A French Envoy is arrived at *Argiers*; and here is a report that he hath made a Peace with those People.

Legborne, April 11. The *Mary Rose* and the *Swan*, two English Men of War, sailed from hence the 5th instant for the Coast of *Barbary*; and the *Constant Warwick* will follow them to morrow. The Great Dukes Galleys, as likewise several Galleots, are fitting out with all diligence, which are to joyn with the Popes Galleys and those of *Malta* against the Common Enemy. The Venetian Fleet will be at Sea in a very short time, and many of the Nobility will serve in it as Volantiers. The Province of *Friuli* will raise and maintain 200 Horse at their own charge; and 300 Banditi of *Brescia* have offered to serve in the War, desiring only some small Pay for their support. By the way of *Ragusa* we have advice, that the Janisaries have strangled the Grand Signior, and placed his Brother upon the Throne.

Warsaw, April 3. According to our last advices from *Cracow*, the King of *Poland* was arrived at *Jaworow* near *Leopol*, where the Castelan of *Cracow* had presented to his Majesty the Hospodar *Duka*, who was some time since taken Prisoner as he was going to take Possession of the Government of *Walachia*, to which he was restored by the Turks: He had offered a very great Ransom, but the King of *Poland* did not think fit to grant him his Liberty at this time, and endeavoured to discover from him the present State of Affairs, as well as designs of the Turks, and for that reason treated him very kindly. The Letters add, that the King had been somewhat concerned at the news of the Cossacks having fallen upon their General *Kuniski* and slain him, accusing him of Cowardise, and having employed to his own use the Moneys sent them by the Pope, but that his Majesty thought it convenient to dissemble his Resentment of it. That his Majesty had appointed the Rendezvous of his Troops on the Frontiers of *Podolia* the beginning of the next month. And that the League between the King and Crown of *Poland*, and the Republick of *Venice*, hath been published in all the considerable places in *Poland* and *Lithuania*.

Dantzick, April 7. Our Letters from *Cracow* tell us, that the Cossacks have killed their General *Kuniski*, and have again made choice of *Mobila* to be their General. And that there was some discontent among them, for that they had not received the Moneys sent them by the Pope, but that the Sieur *Lubazewski* had pacified them with 50000 Gilders, and a promise of more in a very short time; and that they had thereupon resolved to send thirty Deputies to the King of *Poland* to renew their Oath of Fidelity to him.

Vienna, April 14. The Letters from *Hungary* tell us, the Turks are again making Preparations for the relief of *Newheusel*, and that to that end they have comanded the Country People to repair the bad ways and the broken Bridges; which the Governor of *Gran* having notice of, he hath forbid them to do either upon pain of death. That 300 Turks of the Garison of *Newheusel*, lately made an Excurhon as far as *Lewentz*, and having met with a small Party of Heyduckes and Hussars, they took 25 of them Prisoners, whom they carried back with them to *Newheusel*: That some Christians, who were Prisoners in *Newheusel*, and have redeemed themselves, report, that there is so great a fear among the Turks, that they send from thence their best things to *Agria* and *Buda*, and that the Christian Prisoners, whose Ransoms were formerly set at several thousand Florins, may now obtain their Liberty for one or two hundred; and that the place is in great want of Provisions. The Letters from *Poland* give an account, that the Cossacks have killed their General *Kuniski*, whom they accused of keeping from them the Moneys which had been sent them by the Pope, and that they had again chosen *Mobila* to be their General, and had sent to the King of *Poland* to pray his Majesty to confirm their Election. They write from *Croatia*, that the Morlaques having met with a Caravan that came from *Constantinople*, had taken a great many Turkish Merchants, and a very great Booty in Money and Goods.

Linz, April 14. This day arrived here the Elector of *Bavaria*; it's said he comes to assist at a great Council of War that's to be held here, and that he intends to return to *Munick* before the opening of the Campagne. The Rendezvous of his Forces is appointed on the 23th instant within his own Territories, after which they will begin their march towards *Hungary*. Here are again arrived Deputies from Count *Teckeley*, with a train of 15 Persons, the King of *Poland* having obtained a safe conduct for them; they are very strictly guarded, and no Body is suffered to converse with them; we do not certainly know the errand they are sent upon, but the common saying is, that Count *Teckeley* does now offer to submit himself to the Emperor, upon the Terms that were proposed to him before the raising of the Siege of *Vienna*. The Moscovites seem not very forward to come into the War against the Turks. But it is very confidently said, that the Persian Ambassador in *Poland* hath assured the King, that his Majesty the Sophy of *Persia* is actually on his march with 100 thousand men to besiege *Babylon*. We are likewise told, that the King of *Poland* has declared that he will come in Person into *Hungary* this Campagne; where we are assured the Emperor's Army will consist of above 60000 fighting men; Besides the Troops of *Bavaria*, and the Militia of *Hungary* commanded by the Palatine of that Kingdom.

Hamburgh, April 15. The Danish Troops continue in their Quarters in *Lawenburg* and *Mecklenburg*. From *Berlin* they write, that several *Brandenburg* Regiments are on their march that way. The *Lunenburg* Troops do likewise move.

Cologne,